The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 982. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 47.

Winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.—Gibbon.

Workers Should Awaken To New Industrial Revolution

The significance of pleas by the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board and State agricultural colleges for farmers to reduce output may well be noted by trade unionists.

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board states that agriculture is the only industry that has not been "stabilized."

Industry no longer attempts to conceal its policy of "stabilization." It is, in fact, considered "good business" to limit output to demand.

Abandonment of unchecked production is linked with automatic machinery and scientific processes that invade every field. No industry or calling is immune from the silent revolutionary forces that swell the ranks of unemployed.

Skill acquired after long years is useless; semi-skill is not necessary and the 40-year-old mechanic is replaced by nimble fingers and a mind that can be trained in a few hours, days or weeks.

Mergers and combinations have the same effect on so-called "white collar" workers.

Far-sighted business men are alert to the new system, yet in its infancy, and are suggesting that the people's purchasing power be increased. A few business men frankly declare that the present low-wage system must be changed if disaster is to be averted.

Organized labor, for years, has claimed that high wages is the one guarantee of continued prosperity. Only now is this being accepted—as a theory.

Instances are rare where wages are voluntarily raised. Higher wages are resisted as stoutly as when employers insisted that low wages lessened production costs and when communities advertised their "low-wage, contented labor."

Workers can only raise wages by uniting. They can only shorten hours by the same policy. The present work day must be reduced. There is not a basic industry that dare operate 100 per cent now or at any time since the end of the World War.

Workers should not be lulled by unsupported optimism or by chloroforming economists who assure them that this machine era will cause but temporary inconvenience.

These economists are invariably wrong. History shows they erred whenever they challenged organized labor on a question of fundamentals.

The present industrial revolution is without parallel.

Never before has government aided business in limiting—"stabilizing"—output. Never before were farmers, dairy producers, cotton growers and horticulturists publicly called upon to reduce output.

Men who refuse to see are blind to the new revolution. Opiates and helpless hope will not affect its onward sweep.

The trade unions alone will create a new social concept that can cope with the new revolution.

Let organized workers present these facts to non-unionists. The unions were born out of grim necessity. Never before was their need so urgent.

TRUST PROBLEM ENDS; FIXED BY HIGH COURT

New York, Feb. 1.—"To the Supreme Court, more than to anyone else, belongs the credit for eliminating the trust problem from politics," said Gilbert H. Montague, attorney, in an address to the Economic Club. The speaker is chairman of the Merchants' Association's committee on Federal Trade Commission and anti-trust laws.

Mr. Montague said the trust problem "is so near to solution that it has ceased to be a political issue, and has almost disappeared from the news." This has been made possible, he said, by the Supreme Court's recent interpretation of the anti-trust laws.

"Previously competing units now may merge, consolidate or combine by agreement or otherwise whenever warranted by sound economic considerations, provided always that there remain outside the merger, consolidation or combination enough rival competing units of sufficient strength and activity to insure the continuance of actual competitive conditions at substantially every point throughout that industry.

"With the ever-evolving progress of American economic life, the above rule seems certain to be applied more and more broadly by the Supreme Court, the other federal courts, and by all the officials charged with the administration of the Sherman law."

Mr. Montague makes it clear that business men need no longer worry over the anti-trust laws, if they continue their present policy of reaching common understandings rather than resort to force to destroy competitors.

GREEN CAPTURES DIXIE LAND; "HOSTILE" SECTION IS MYTH

Washington, Feb. 1.—"The South is sympathetic to the cause of organized labor," said President Green on his return to A. F. of L. headquarters, following a speaking campaign in industrial centers in South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia.

The first meeting was at Birmingham, where 5,000 citizens crowded Municipal Auditorium. A large number of citizens turned out at Nashville, despite the worst storm in that city's history. Record crowds were at Knoxville and Asheville.

In all these cities the A. F. of L. executive was greeted by State and municipal officials. Asheville trade unionists gave a dinner to Mr. Green, which was attended by the mayor, county officials and business men.

At Elizabethton, the heart of the textile section of that part of the South, President Green spoke to a crowd that filled the court house. His opposition to child labor and a defense of high wages and decent work conditions was cheered.

The tour closed at Richmond with a meeting that filled to overflowing one of the largest theaters. The lieutenant governor of the State and the mayor of Richmond made brief speeches of welcome. A number of members of the State Legislature, now in session in that city, were also present.

At every meeting President Green emphasized the A. F. of L. purpose and showed that high wages and good living conditions mean prosperity to the community.

"Thinking men and women in the South understand labor's position on high wages," said President Green. "They understand, as do citizens in other sections of the country, that low wages is not a prosperity base. We must continue telling this story, that unorganized workers will understand, unite and apply this philosophy."

LOW WAGE, FRIENDLY COURT, PUTS STEEL TRUST IN CLOVER

New York, Feb. 1.—The steel trust's wage rate of "$1,259 annually, or less," to certain workers, as stated in its stock-selling plan to employes, recalls a friendly Supreme Court decision and record profits this corporation has maintained since its formation in 1901.

The steel corporation is a holding company for steel mills, railroads and raw material. Properties valued at $400,000,000 were capitalized in 1901 for $304,000,000 in bonds, $360,281,100 of preferred stock and $508,000,000 of common stock. The latter, all water, sold at $8 a share.

On December 10, last year, this preferred and common stock had a market value of preferred $510,698,459 and common $1,476,110,460 and had paid cash dividends of $1,543,120,815.

The United State Supreme Court held, March 1, 1920, that the steel trust did not operate in violation of the anti-trust law. The court said a contrary decision would affect the foreign trade. Justices Day, Pitney and Clarke, in a dissenting opinion, said they knew "of no public policy which sanctions a violation of the law."

The minority opinion declared that such reasoning "necessarily results in a practical nullification of the act itself."

This prediction has been verified, as combinations quickly took advantage of the court's rule that "good" trusts are possible, and that price fixing by the steel trust at "Gary dinners" is not a violation of the law.

At these dinners, when good fellowship and jollity was the rule, Judge Gary would casually suggest, for instance, that "$1.60 is a fair price for bar iron." No one dared challenge the powerful combination.

There was no coercion, and no rebates to favored customers. The proceedings were so genteel, as compared with rough tactics of the American Tobacco Company and the old Standard Oil Company (both being outlawed) that the Supreme Court gave its blessing to the new system, which is now the general rule among combinations.

CEMENT STOCKHOLDERS "JOBBED"; LESSON FOR GULLIBLE WORKERS

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—A suit started in the local Common Pleas Court to restrain acquisition by the Universal Cement Company of the Atlas Portland Cement Company should be a lesson to workers who are interested in employes' stock ownership schemes.

The Universal is a steel trust unit. The plaintiff is a woman. She paid $53 a share for 100 shares of Atlas stock.

The Universal Company would take over its competitor on the basis of one share of steel trust stock for five shares of Atlas stock. Steel trust stock is selling for $170 a share and Atlas holders would receive one-fifth of this amount, or $34.50, for each share of Atlas stock. The plaintiff would lose $1,850 by the transaction.

The incident is but one of the many quiet deals that insiders who control large blocks of stock "put over" on small stockholders who have no opportunity of following the intricacies of high finance.

These plans are invariably submitted to every stockholder, but they are as intelligible as a chattel mortgage or a fire insurance policy to the person who works for wages.

If they are understood, long litigation—that the average small stockholder can not afford—is necessary to overthrow decisions by the insiders who control the company through ownership of a majority of the stock.

POVERTY IN CAPITAL UNKNOWN TO NATION

Washington, Feb. 1.—"The nation's capital has more dependent children, relative to its population, than any other city in the country," said Rev. Dr. John O'Grady, director of Catholic charities, in a radio address on the need for large contributions to the Community Chest. The clergyman said there is as much dire need among the citizens of Washington as in any large industrial city.

"Ordinarily the citizen of Washington sees only the bright side of its life. The Community Chest will present you a Washington that the artists and the city planners have been so successful in keeping out of sight. You will have called to your attention Washington's alleys, its homes of poverty, its large numbers of families whose incomes have been cut off by sickness, accidents or unemployment and who must depend on you for the bread of life.

"How often one hears it said, 'We have no poverty in Washington. This is not an industrial city like Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or Cleveland.' The only difference between Washington and the other cities is that Washington is more successful in concealing its poverty."

EASY TO JAIL TRADE UNIONISTS; EQUITY WON'T HOLD RUM SELLER

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1.—Bootleggers can not be jailed by an injunction judge because the element of property does not enter into the case, declared Federal District Judge Woodrough, who held that that section of the prohibition act is unconstitutional.

The court makes it clear that property must be involved before a man can be jailed by equity. The court made a similar decision two years ago, but defenders of the prohibition act are not inclined to appeal the cases.

"There are abroad in the land some hundreds of thousands of bootleggers, individual criminals pandering each on his account to vice," said the court. "There's no handle to them that an equity court can get hold on—no property, no discernible combination of men, money or property—foot-loose criminals. The real obvious purpose (of the prohibition enforcement law) is to get them in jail without a jury trial. To get them in jail is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but to misuse the equity courts of the Nation and to pervert their processes and destroy their dignity is serious."

Judge Woodrough pointedly declared that to deny a bootlegger a trial by jury under the claim that he is being punished for contempt will fool no one.

"Who will respect the assurance that the right of jury trial for crime has been kept inviolate by the courts?" asks Judge Woodrough.

Trade unionists might paraphrase this query by asking: "Who will respect the assurance that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution has been kept inviolate by the United States Supreme Court when it ordered stone cutters (Bedford case) not to cease work on non-union stone?"

WOULD HAVE SENATORS MERELY 'YES-YES' MEN

Washington, Feb. 1.—Arthur L. Faubel, secretary American Tariff League, wants the United States Senate transformed into a group that would merely indorse action by the House.

Faubel explained his scheme to the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee. He approved testimony previously given by Joseph R. Grundy, former president of the league and former president Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, and now United States Senator, classifying Western and Southern States as "backward commonwealths" whose Senators "have no chips in the game" (tariff legislation).

"Grundy said the founders of the Constitution made a mistake; do you concur in that?" asked Senator Caraway.

"I believe so; yes, sir," Faubel replied.

"Then you want the Senate to have nothing to do with legislation?" Caraway suggested.

"No; nothing to do," Faubel said.

"But merely acquiescence?" Caraway continued.

"More in that nature; yes, sir," Faubel explained.

"Then why not abolish it?" asked Caraway.

"Why not?" Faubel asked in reply.

The witness identified himself as "an economist," member of the faculty of New York University and secretary American Tariff League.

He draws $12,000 a year from the league and is free to utilize his evenings for teaching, he said.

WANT MEXICAN LABOR TO "HELP FARMERS"

Washington, Feb. 1.—Restriction of Mexican immigration was opposed by Harry Chandler of Los Angeles at a hearing before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Chandler is publisher of the notorious anti-union Los Angeles Times. He assured the committee that Mexican immigrants create no social or unemployed problem in this country. They are needed to "help the farmers," he said.

These Mexicans, according to Chandler, come to the United States when there is a scarcity of labor and then hasten to their homeland after the demand for labor has subsided.

The witness could not understand how men believe the Mexicans stay in the United States and reduce wage standards. The invasion of this cheap labor in the building, railroading and other industries throughout the Southwest was ignored.

PRESSMEN IN LINE

Toronto, Ontario, Feb. 1.—The national union of pressmen, who seceded from the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union more than 20 years ago, reaffiliated with the regular trade union movement.

Several hundred workers are affected. The change is a blow to the Canadian national movement that is encouraged by employers.

WOULD TAX RADIO OUTFITS

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 1.—A tax on radio outfits, proposed in the State legislature, is the latest money getter. Penalties would follow failure to pay the tax.

FARMERS ADVISED TO DO LESS WORK

Washington, Feb. 1.—A warning to farmers against danger of overproduction features the annual outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with representatives of agricultural colleges of 45 States and the Federal Farm Board.

These agricultural authorities call on farmers to produce less, that prices may be upheld. The advice applies to growers of cereals, to cotton planters, sugar growers, horticulturists and dairy products. The report states that the rapid introduction of power machinery tends toward less labor and larger farms.

TENEMENTS HOUSE FACTORY CLINICS

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A subcommittee of the Industrial Council reports to Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, that medical "agencies" or clinics to which the larger industrial concerns send their injured workmen in New York City are located in unsanitary tenement houses.

Miss Perkins stated that members of the Industrial Council told her improper means of persuading foremen to send patients to the agencies had been reported.

"Bribes and promises of various sorts are offered," said Miss Perkins. "Individual doctors have been known to bribe foremen with liquor prescriptions."

BOOKBINDERS GAIN

Washington, Feb. 1. — More than 1,100 members of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders have secured wage increases during the past two months, according to John B. Haggerty, president of that organization. The increases range from $1 to $5 a week and were secured by local unions in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J.; Lafayette, Ind., and Bismarck, N. D. Many women members of the international are included in these gains.

STRIKERS CAN'T WALK ON CERTAIN STREETS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 1.—Judge Reid of the common pleas court issued an injunction against striking taxi drivers that brings joy to anti-unionists.

The edict prohibits a striker from going within 250 yards of the home of any strike breaker or any person who has made application for one of these "free and independent" positions. If a striker comes within the prescribed zone he is cited for contempt and can be fined or jailed.

It may be asked what becomes of a striker's constitutional right to walk on a street. The answer is: "There are no constitutional rights in a court of equity."

No police officer or court of law would dare issue such an edict, but an injunction judge is not hampered by human rights, constitution, law, court decisions or precedents.

The fact that the strike lessens profits is sufficient cause for the injunction judge to act. When profits are reduced, this is "an attack on property" and the purpose of equity is to protect property, even though human rights are ignored.

Judge Reid's order shows to what extent an injunction court will go to defeat the workers' right to take collective action against an unfair employer.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CHECK OPPOSED

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 1.—Manufacturing plants in this State would be prohibited paying wages by check under a bill proposed by Mr. Godfrey in the State House of Representatives. Plants located within a quarter of a mile from a bank would be exempt.

Violations would be punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days. Any check so issued would be prima facie evidence of violation of the act.

CHILD LABOR NOT NEEDED

New York, Feb. 1.—"No great economic harm would result if every child under 16 years of age was withdrawn from the nation's wage-earning class," declared Wiley H. Swift of the National Child Labor Committee.

"Such withdrawal, in view of the large number of unemployed, would do much good," said Mr. Wiley. He agreed that this policy would often run counter to necessity, but these are exceptions, and must be treated as emergencies, he said.

RADIO OWNED BY FEW; LABOR CROWDED OUT

Washington, Feb. 1.—Radio broadcasting is too great a medium of mass communication to be used purely for entertainment purposes, Hope Thompson, counsel for Station WCFL, told a Senate committee in explaining the futile efforts of labor's broadcasting station to secure adequate radio facilities from the Federal Radio Commission.

Station WCFL, owned and operated by Chicago Federation of Labor, is restricted to daylight operation.

Mr. Thompson said the Chicago Federation of Labor and the A. F. of L. can not obtain a cleared channel and high power for this station, to be used as the radio spokesman for labor, with educational programs the primary function. Since the Commission's last denial of its application it has appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The case is pending.

"This field of communication should be kept from private domination," said Mr. Thompson. "The person or group which controls radio broadcasting in the years to come will control the nation."

The powers that now have the choice frequencies, continued the witness, "are so influential that I doubt that Congress will dare meet the situation."

"Radio reaches the hearthstones of nearly every American home. Why should it be used to sing 'Old Pal' all the time or pound the air with jazz music? This marvelous power that can help the people is being prostituted."

WORKERS WILL STRIKE AGAINST SWEATSHOPS

New York, Feb. 1.—Organized garment workers, by a referendum vote, declared they will strike if employers do not remedy sweatshop conditions in the dress industry.

In an address to a mass meeting of more than 5,000 workers President Green attacked the "modern sweatshop," which, he said, is "more inhuman, more cruel and more exacting than the one of the olden days." President Schlesinger declared that in only 600 or 700 of the 2,500 dressmaking shops in New York "is it possible to make a decent living." He estimated that there are 1,200 sweatshops in this city. He said negotiations have failed because only about 700 shops are represented in employers' associations.

Officers of the union will continue negotiations in the hope that a strike will be averted. Many of the organized employers oppose a strike and are urging their competitors to join with them.

STATE RIGHTS' PLEA MADE BY GOVERNOR

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—The ancient state rights' plea against Federal interference was made by Governor Ritchie at a child-labor conference in this city.

Delegates agreed that the child labor problem is a cheap labor problem, and is also an interstate problem which calls for uniform regulation between the States.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 1.—Printing pressmen won a short wage strike in this city. The new scale is $49 for a 44-hour week and back pay to December 1 has been granted.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Organized carpenters and plasterers secured a five-day agreement, effective the first of next year. Painters recently secured a similar agreement.

MORE OUTPUT, FEWER WORKERS; LABOR IS DISPLACED BY MACHINE

Washington, Feb. 1.—"The advance of machinery has never been so swift as here in the United States during the decade of the nineteen-twenties," said Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in an radio address on the "machine age."

Dr. Klein is hopeful that eventually new wants and new "service occupations" will care for workers displaced by the machine. While "technological unemployment" brings distress, he said, the difficulty may be bridged with the aid of government officials and employers.

Dr. Klein did not list "service occupations" which will care for displaced workers whose number can be indicated by the following statement:

"Taking American industry as a whole we find that the average wage earner produced more than half again as much merchandise in 1927 as he did in 1919."

The federal official called attention to a plant in a middle western State that turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by human hands.

"Each frame remains on conveyors nine-tenths of the time," said Dr. Klein. "To supervise this vast 'automat' about 200 men are employed. The plant turns out between 7,000 and 9,000 automobile frames every day. The almost incredible efficiency of our new American machinery could scarcely be illustrated in a more striking fashion.

"Let us look at a few other specific instances. A calculating company speaks about a new high-speed gear shaper that brought about an increase in production of 418 per cent. In the plant of a company manufacturing printing presses one new bending machine paid for itself in three weeks through the savings it effected. Another firm put in 10 new machines and nearly tripled the output in the operations involved. These examples could be multiplied 10,000 times."

NEW YORK OUT-OF-WORKS GREATEST SINCE 1914

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Fewer employes in this State held jobs the first two weeks of this year than in any corresponding period since 1914 when the State Department of Labor started keeping employment records, declared Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of Labor.

"This was the worst December since 1914 for employment," she said.

She made public figures collected from more than 50 per cent of the 1,700 major industries in this State, which regularly report to her department, showing less employment in December, 1929, than in the preceding month.

Washington, Feb. 1. — President Hoover states that reports to the Department of Labor showed an increase in employment for the week ending January 14 of 3.3 per cent over the preceding week.

This increase, which the Chief Executive said was "at least encouraging," extended to almost every industry.

GAIN FOR 5-DAY WEEK

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The five-day week in the building industry has been established in Alameda, Sonoma and Santa Clara counties. The builders negotiated this change with officers of the local and State Building Trades Council.

Frank C. MacDonald, president State Building Trades Council, predicts that the entire organized building industry in this State will be on the five-day week basis in a short time.

FALSE LABOR CLAIMS DON'T JUSTIFY ALIENS

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 1.—Editor William J. Moran of the El Paso Labor Advocate is exposing hypocritical pleas of Box bill opponents. Congressman Box would debar Mexican immigrants who are swarming into the Southwest.

"The bill is receiving the Judas kiss from preacher to pirate," says Editor Moran, who proves that there is no labor shortage in the Southwest. "During the high tide of cotton picking a call for 1,000 pickers for Las Cruces and 5,000 for Phoenix was sent into the district office of the Farm Employment Bureau. The Bureau, after an exhaustive examination, did not send a man to either place and the Chambers of Commerce in these localities admitted their error—plain Shearer stuff.

"Passage of the Box bill will be the greatest boon that can come to this valley. Talk of offending our neighbor is sob stuff. Mexico will bless the hand that will aid it in keeping their nationals at home to develop that country.

"As to seasonal labor, the Secretary of Labor now has every right to open the bars and let in all necessary labor where an actual shortage exists, in no matter what class of employment. Those who argue that special clauses must be placed in the immigration measure covering the Americas are trying to insert a joker."

SENATE BILL PROVIDES FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Washington, Feb. 1.—Legislation for a Federal appropriation of $10,000,000 to assist States in providing old-age pensions was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dill of Washington.

"The national demand for better conditions of life for all our people," said Senator Dill, "makes it imperative that the Federal Government encourage and assist the States in providing old-age pension systems.

"The poorhouse, as an institution, should be relegated to the past. Experience proves that in States where the old-age pension system is in operation the cost is no greater per capita than under the poorhouse plan and the results are incomparably more satisfactory."

Compelling Aliens To Register Would Mean German Spy Plan

Washington, Feb. 1.—"The proposal to stop illegal entry of aliens by compulsory registration will have an effect opposite from that intended," declared Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union, in discussing a bill introduced by Congressman Cable of Ohio. This plan has been submitted to every recent Congress.

"Citizens are assured that compulsory registration will not apply to them, but they will have to be registered to prove their citizenship or run the risk of deportation," said Mr. Furuseth.

"This proposed legislation seems to be based on the theory that a man born in California, for instance, always stays there," said the trade unionist. "If he leaves his home state, or even the locality of his birth, he must prove his citizenship.

"If compulsory registration would stop the illegal entry of aliens, why does it fail to check such entry of Chinese, who come to this country despite registration?

"If Congress really wants to stop the illegal entry of aliens let them pass the bill introduced by Senator King, which would check vessels from foreign ports bringing thousands of these aliens every year. Under the King bill a ship could not get clearance papers from any United States port unless she had the same number of men in her crew as when she arrived at her port. Now, these ships enter a port with an excessive number of men who step ashore and are quickly lost in the large cities. This is a profitable business to some one.

"How could compulsory registration of aliens stop this bootlegging? If one of these aliens were examined in Boston he would claim he was born in San Francisco. This statement could not be contradicted unless every citizen carried a registration card. Citizens, in self-protection, would be compelled to carry such identification or run the risk of deportation.

"We would thus establish a surveillance system similar to Germany's before the World War."

BUILDING UNIONS ELECT NEW CHIEF

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 1.—M. J. McDonough of San Francisco is the new president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L. He was elected by the executive board of that body at its meeting in this city. He is a vice president of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and succeeds Wm. J. McSorley, who resigned when elected president International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

The executive board of the Building Trades Department has held numerous conferences with representatives of the National Association of Building Trades Employers on plans to eliminate jurisdictional disputes. The initial move was made by the department, when they invited the employers to confer at their Toronto convention, last fall.

A committee of three unionists and an equal number of employers are considering proposals. The plan agreed to will be submitted to representatives of all department units and the employers. The workers' representatives on the committee are President McDonough, Paul J. Morrin, president Structural Iron Workers, and John J. Hynes, president Sheet Metal Workers.

"These conferences will prove the most important in recent years to bring peace to the building industry," said President McDonough.

PRIVATE PROPERTY DRAFT FAVORED AS WAR MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 1.—Will conscription advocates favor Senator Dill's proposal that the government seize property in war time without compensation, just as is done in the case of human beings?

Senator Dill proposes a constitutional amendment which would give the government sweeping powers to seize any property it considered necessary to wage successful war. Compensation for this private property need not be considered.

The amendment is an answer to advocates of so-called "capital and labor conscription." Their plan would be to conscript labor and regulate capital. They claim the Constitution debars seizing private property without compensation.

The Dill plan would give property no advantage over human beings.

COSSACKS TERRORIZE LOCKED-OUT WORKERS

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Local police use Cossack methods against hosiery workers locked out at the Aberle mills. Employes refused to accept drastic wage cuts. Nearly 100 police are assigned to duty in the vicinity of the mill.

The strikers protested to President Hoover against the wage cuts as a violation of the understanding reached at the recent business conference called by him.

WANT FIVE-DAY WEEK

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Organized garment workers in Pacific Coast States ask employers to grant the five-day week. Conferences are being held by representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and manufacturers.

The workers have the same objective as Eastern members of this union.